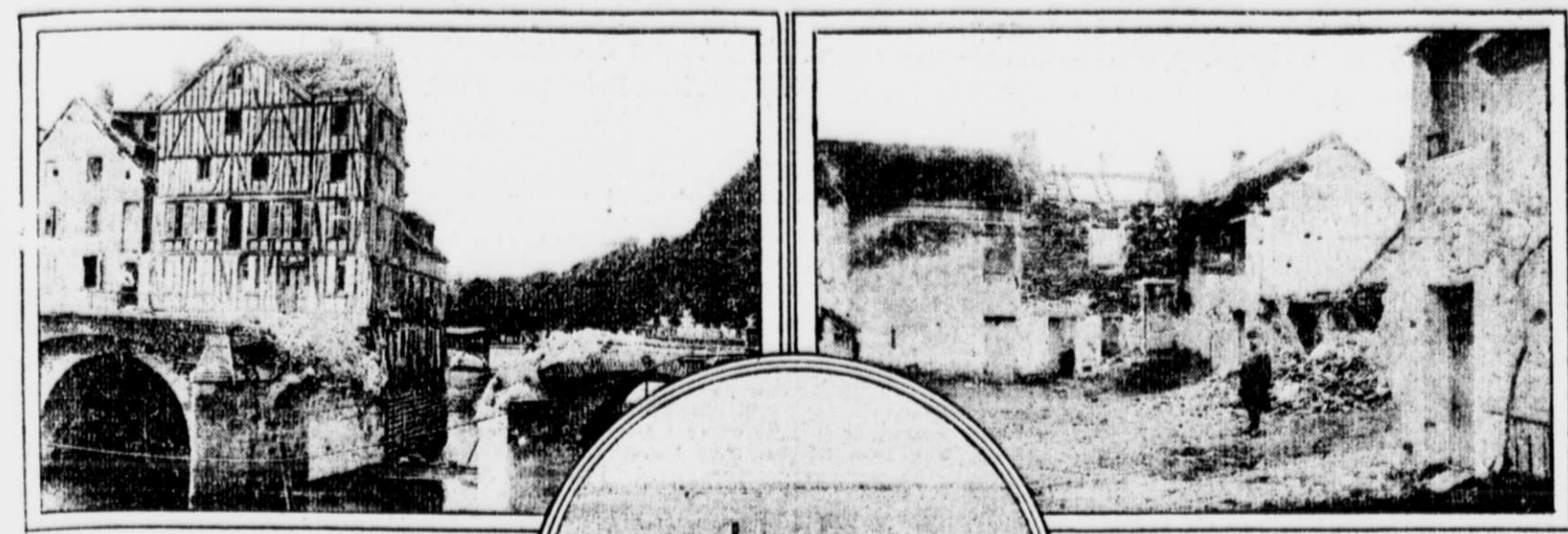


FRENCH PEASANTS IN MARNE VALLEY REBUILD HOMES DEMOLISHED IN THE TERRIFIC BATTLE



Bridge at Meaux destroyed by English in their retreat.

Houses Are Springing Up Again, Blotting Out Signs of Warfare.

By MOYCE ROBINSON.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Leaving the Gare de l'Est early this morning and passing through the suburbs, where all the houses around the fortifications were razed, many having been blown up in the first days of September, we came soon to the suburbs of Meaux, where all the houses were undamaged and taken from the hands of the "Germans," and from there all supplies are sent to the front. Many Red Cross trains were drawn up, several with sleeping cars and comfortable baggage, out of which the wounded lay on stretchers, waiting their turn to be removed.

Passing through Bussy and Chelles, we came to Valreuil-Forey, at which point one crosses the River Marne and runs along its bank. The houses of this country, composed of straw, are here, and the English razed the Germans on the Paris side of the Marne, having burned all the houses, and here the opposing forces could have met had not Gen. Joffre's army repulsed the enemy beyond Meaux and driven them back. At Lagny, which is situated on both sides of the Marne, not only was the bridge destroyed, but the washing barges were sunk in order to prevent the Germans from using them to make rafts and bridges. The bridge has since been replaced by a temporary wooden structure, which with the tops of the broken barges one sees from the train window.

Still following the course of the river, which is well filled with fields, from which the crops have been gathered by old men, women and children, one sees the hills and houses made of straw, which are occupied by the territorial men guarding this part of the country. Then, as the river turns its course, the train comes down a hill, and over a new wooden bridge still in course of construction and guarded by territorialists.

Here one begins to find the country more desolate, and the houses are replaced by the recent stumps, trees blown down, and the river, whose course we again follow, flowing high between its banks. Approaching Meaux, we find trains being packed with great loads of bread, which have only just been brought in, also mountains of "essence" apparently en route for the front. More numerous are the telegraph stations of Meaux, there is a quiet excitement while the police arrest a man with one leg, dressed as a beggar, whom they found meditating a telephone wire, and suspect of being a spy.

Detention Was Short.

Outside the station I was lucky to find an automobile driven by a young man, and I was taken to a house in Meaux, where, besides owning a garage at Meaux, he is also at the "Presidence de la Police." A permit obtained by him, and a letter from the "Germans" in the French Embassy in London, seemed to satisfy the police, who detained me for only half a minute while pointing going through the formalities.

At Meaux the most interesting sight was the old bridge which the English destroyed before retiring, and the station. Leaving Meaux and climbing a long hill we came to a plateau overlooking the river, three kilometers from the town, which was the nearest point which the enemy approached. Here the Germans bombarded the ambulance trains and the Red Cross hospital, through the roof of which a bomb fell, killing many wounded and injuring several nurses. On the plateau above Meaux, on September 5, the beginning of the battle of the Marne was fought. Huge holes three feet deep from four to seven feet deep and trees felled down bear testimony to the force of the great German shells, while round black spots are all that remain of the trees. Blue tins of "beef conserve," called by the French soldiers "sauce," great pieces of pork and all signs of charcoal stoves the ground. The first signs of weakness in the Germans, whose marksmanship here was very poor, encouraged the French to press on and finally to drive them back with great loss.

Leaving the motor I crossed the fields through deep, slippery mud and came to the first grave, with the inscription:

Genie Territorial.
Aux Camarades morts au Combat.

A little farther on was a large "bonheur" where forty-eight dead had been buried, and then nearly every yard showed a wooden cross and a flag, surrounded by flowers, and all signs of battle. The crows are scavengers, and their shrieks fill the air as they cover of heavy clouds, they sweep overhead in their ghastly search. Here I found farmers, and old men and boys, laughing the land between the graves, thinking their hats as they approached each cross.

Finally, and this was, but even more so, was the market place of Champsy, which we soon reached, where the old people were gathered at the pump in the market place recounting with tears their experience and gazing at their houses, torn by shot and shell, to which they have lately returned. But the thrill of the French is so great that already roads are being repaired and walls rebuilt with new red tiles and fresh white plaster, so that the sense of desolation is a little relieved.

Fought Hand to Hand.

At Champsy such was the ferocity of the encounter that Germans and French fought hand to hand in the streets of the town and even in the houses. In one small farmyard alone eighteen graves bear witness to the ferocity of the struggle in that narrow street, and the cemetery is filled with newly made graves, covered with the flowers brought on All Saints day, November 1.

Here the chauffeur, pointing to the first grave, with the name "Capitaine Cartery," told me he had come only two weeks be-



(Above) Grave of French soldiers on the Plain of Barcy.

(Below) Wounded Moroccan soldiers in Marne battle.

fore with Mme. Cartery to find her husband's body, and in a trench not far from here I found many German and French shrapnel shells, the German blue and the French red, although not much of their original color remained, and a bullet shell from the "saute-quinze."

All about here the roads are lined on either side with mounds of bread recently gathered and covered with straw, and on this bread the Germans lived as they advanced, having got so far from their base of supplies, and in many cases literally starved to death, as the postmortem examinations showed. The bread was valuable, however, to shield their advance, for growing three feet high its beautiful greenish leaves made an effective screen.

It was on these divisions at Etrepilly across this country that the Germans surrounded and destroyed the celebrated farm of Nogent, with its valuable machinery, where they burned and massacred 500 Frenchmen, and it was near Etrepilly that the new army, which came out from Paris in automobiles, succeeded in breaking through the German lines and forcing a retreat. The battle took place, as I have said, on the plateau near Etrepilly, which was well known to the French troops, as maneuvers had often taken place there, and it is generally thought that this and the fact of the well prepared trenches, already described, were among the reasons which Gen. Joffre had for allowing the Germans to advance until the place and the time were most auspicious for an offensive movement to turn the German flank.

At Barcy, where we stopped returning from Nogent to Meaux, one of the most beautiful small churches in France is almost destroyed, one of the towers having been pierced by the huge old bell and another having shattered the roof and destroyed the interior. Three times the Germans bombarded Barcy, and three times the French drove them back, until finally, when the shells had reduced half the town to ashes, the inhabitants fled and the French retreated. The peasants have just returned to their ruined houses, which they are struggling to rebuild; and among the quaint and sad stories which they tell of the war are those about the English soldiers who won the hearts of all by their goodness to the children, whom they carried in their arms on the retreat to places of safety.

The following article from *L'Espresso*, signed, one of the best Paris evening papers, published by Leon Bailly, is an interesting account of the way in which the battle of the Marne was won.

"Discussions of the battle of the Marne and of the wonderful 'volée' which gave us the victory have not yet ended. Little by little the censor raises his restrictions, and we may know the precise facts."

"What decided the retreat of Von Kluck's army was the sudden arrival of our sixth army, composed of four corps, which came from the entrenched camps of Paris and was hung victoriously against the positions established by Von Kluck on the Ourea."

Houses destroyed by the Germans at Etrepilly.

Tragic Souvenirs of Struggle Abound Everywhere in Open Fields.

against the positions established by Von Kluck on the Ourea. Kluck, Gallieni made up his sixth army in forty-eight hours, with perfectly fresh elements taken from the army of Paris, with one division from Africa and several divisions of experienced troops just back from the front. Five thousand autos and auto taxis, requisitioned during the day, took advantage of the night and brought these new troops to the flank of the German army, which was directed by Gen. Manoury, under Gen. Gallieni's command, in a road with the generalissimo.

"In the morning Von Kluck thought he could easily smash back the weakened French troops, but instead a fresh army which defeated him. The rout had begun."

ANTI-ALIEN LAW TO STAND.

California's Governor Hints at Veto of Any Amendment.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Gov. Hiram W. Johnson went on record today as opposed to any amendment to the anti-alien law act passed by the 1913 Legislature. He indicated that if the shared bill, introduced in the Assembly, eliminating the three-year leasing clause passed the Legislature it would be vetoed.

Two years ago the Legislature passed an anti-alien law bill with a clause permitting the purchase of land by aliens for a period of three years. "All will readily recall how it was vehemently asserted that we were attacking and endeavoring to destroy a treaty of our nation. 'This year up said reason exists why our alien law bill should be presented to the Legislature for amendment and there are many reasons why it should not.'"

WENDEL LEFT OVER \$80,000,000.

Sisters Give Only \$5,000 Bond as Administrators.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The estate of John G. Wendel, who died in Santa Monica, Cal., on November 30, is between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000, according to figures furnished in the New York court today, where Miss Ella V. Wendel and Mrs. Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope filed their bond as administrators of the estate.

The bond was for \$5,000 and is said to be the smallest sum ever deposited on an estate totalling so large a sum. Mr. Wendel's estate was made up of New York real estate holdings and comprised choice properties purchased in the last 200 years by members of his family. The estate is to be divided among his four sisters—Miss Ella V. Wendel, Mrs. Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope, Miss Gertrude L. R. Wendel and Miss Mary E. A. Wendel.

DENIES \$250,000 SUIT'S BASIS.

J. B. Henderson Says He Never Proposed to Miss Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—Asserting that he has never proposed to Miss Elizabeth Gorman, had never made love to her and was not the father of her child, John B. Henderson of Washington, son of the late Senator Henderson, testified today before Justice King and a jury in the Supreme Court. Miss Gorman asked \$250,000 damages for breach of promise. "She told me once," testified Henderson, "that the devil seemed to be in her and that wherever she went she got men into trouble. Each time I gave her money she would promise to go away and each time she would remain in Washington. She made my life unbearable—living torment. Finally I told her she would get no more money—she could sue and be damned."

TO FORECLOSE CLOVER LEAF.

New York Bondholders' Action at Toledo Is Contested.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 23.—An attempt to bring about foreclosure of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western (Clover Leaf) Railway was made by New York bondholders in United States District Court here today. New York attorneys appeared and argued that the Central Trust Company of New York be permitted to complete the foreclosure. The road has been in the hands of a receiver for several months.

A mortgage was given by the road to the Central Trust Company to secure the payment of \$11,527,000 in bonds given for 64,800 shares of preferred stock and some common stock of the Chicago and Alton. Local attorneys contested.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor
Special Luncheon, 75c.

Household and Decorative Linens January Clearance Sale

To dispose of all odd lots, broken lines, etc., accumulated during the great Annual Sale, drastic price reductions (averaging $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ less than former low prices), are in evidence throughout the entire linen sections.

Yards	Sale Prices	Usual Prices
2 x 2	\$1.25 to \$9.00	\$1.80 to \$18.00
2 x 2½	\$2.50 to \$11.25	\$3.75 to \$17.75
2 x 3	\$3.00 to \$13.50	\$5.25 to \$21.75
2½ x 2½	\$3.15 to \$14.90	\$4.75 to \$29.80
2½ x 2½	\$5.95 to \$18.38	\$7.25 to \$36.75

Table Cloths
Napkins
\$2.45 to \$11.75 dozen—Usually \$3.75 to \$23.50.

500 Dozen Towels (hemmed)
\$2.00 per dozen—Usually \$2.50.
Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths
88c to \$1.38—Usually \$1.75 to \$2.75

\$10,000 Worth of
H.S. & Scalloped Damask Table Linens
At $\frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ Less Than Regular Prices,
consisting of Tray Cloths, Luncheon
Cloths, Scarfs, Dinner Sets, Napkins, etc.

\$9,500 Worth of Lace Trimmed &
Embroidered Linens
Bedspreads, Luncheon & Dinner Cloths,
Doylies, Scarfs, Pillow Shams

At An Average of $\frac{1}{2}$ Former Prices

Great Clearance Sale of
Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables,
Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases
At Unusual Reductions in Prices

Second Floor

Oriental Rugs in Carpet Sizes Extraordinary Values

Important reductions have been made on a large number of Oriental Carpets taken from regular stock, for the purpose of an immediate clearance.

In addition to the sizes specified there are extra large sizes (11 to 17 feet wide and 16 to 37 feet long), also at great reductions.

Kirmanshah Rugs

Size	Formerly	Now	Size	Formerly	Now
Size 8.0 x 11.4	\$325.00	\$162.50	Size 10.8 x 15.4	\$625.00	\$325.00
Size 10.6 x 17.1	\$595.00	\$297.50	Size 9.4 x 14.6	\$950.00	\$475.00
Size 9.3 x 11.8	\$395.00	\$275.00	Size 11.0 x 16.0	\$1,200.00	\$600.00

Size	Formerly	Now	Size	Formerly	Now
Size 8.8 x 10.1	\$165.00	\$125.00	Size 6.9 x 10.0	\$225.00	\$165.00
Size 8.10 x 10.5	\$195.00	\$150.00	Size 7.3 x 10.9	\$235.00	\$185.00
Size 7.10 x 12.3	\$180.00	\$150.00	Size 8.8 x 12.7	\$450.00	\$375.00
Size 10.0 x 12.9	\$265.00	\$165.00	Size 8.7 x 12.0	\$650.00	\$410.00
Size 8.8 x 12.1	\$250.00	\$185.00	Size 10.7 x 14.5	\$650.00	\$550.00
Size 10.5 x 13.4	\$280.00	\$193.00	Other Sizes at Similar Reductions.		

Hearth Size Rugs & Hall Runners at Very Special Reductions

Domestic Carpets, Rugs & Linoleums

Discontinued patterns and odd goods of best standard qualities

$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Less Than Former Prices

Best Wilton Carpets	Usually \$3.50 per yard	\$1.75	Best Wilton Rugs	9x12..... Usually \$60.00	\$44.50
Best Axminster Body Brussels & Axminster Carpets	Usually \$1.75 per yard	87½c	Best Axminster Rugs	9x12..... Usually \$30.00	\$20.00

Fifth Floor

Upholsteries, Lace Curtains Portieres, Etc.

January Clearance Sale

Extraordinary Reductions in High Class Furnishings

Tapestries, Damasks
& Figured Velvets

75c, \$1.10, \$1.75 to \$7.50
Formerly \$2.00 to \$22.00 yard

Particular attention is called to the remarkable variety of cotton and wool tapestries to be found in this assortment at these greatly reduced prices.

The Remainder of the Season's Stock
of Reversible Open Edge

Velour Portieres

Of a very superior quality and in a splendid range of colors.

\$12.25
Reduced from \$24.00 per pair

Lace Curtains

About 800 pairs of various qualities, such as scrim, marquisette, madras, plain and dotted muslin, many trimmed with lace,

85c, \$1.00 to \$2.50
Formerly \$1.50 to \$6.00 per pair

Irish Point Lace Curtains
\$3.85

Formerly \$5.50 per pair

Imported Marie Antoinette and Lacet
Arabe Lace Curtains

\$6.80, \$8.50, \$10.00 & \$12.75
Formerly \$11.00 to \$21.00

Imported Marie Antoinette BeC Sets
\$8.00, \$10.00, \$11.00 to \$18.00

Formerly \$11.75 to \$32.00 set

Fifth Floor

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ARE NOW PREPARED WITH EARLY SPRING

Tailored Suits, from \$45.00

Top Coats, from 35.00

Separate Waists, from 12.00

Pique Skirts, from 7.50

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.